

KHARADZE, R. L.

"Kharakter sel'skoy obshchiny gruzin gortsev po etnograficheskim  
materialam."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences,  
Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

KHARADZE, Rusudan Luk'yanovna.

Inst of History imeni Dzhavakhishvili, Acad Sci Georgian SSR,  
Academic degree of Doctor of Historical Sciences, based on  
her defense, 22 Feb 55, in the Council of the Institute of  
Ethnography Acad Sci USSR, of her dissertation entitled:  
"The Georgian family community (according to ethnographic mater-  
ials)."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 5, 3 Mar 56, Byulleten' MVO  
SSSR, No. 2, Jan 57, Moscow, pp 17-20, Uncl. JPRS/NY-466

USSR/Astronomy - Absorption of Light 11 Mar 50  
Galaxy

"Investigation Into the Absorption of Light in  
the Galaxy With Respect to the Emission of Light  
of Weak Stars," Ye. K. Dzharadze, Abastumansk  
Astrophys Obs, Georgian Affiliate, Acad Sci  
USSR, Mt Konobil

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXI, No 2, pp 257-260

Spatial structure of galaxy is important prob-  
lem of astrophysics, but it cannot be deter-  
mined without knowledge of interstellar absorption

165T3

USSR/Astronomy - Absorption of Light 11 Mar 50  
(Contd)

or light. Generally discusses interstellar  
density, light absorption, stellar distribu-  
tion, etc. Submitted 10 Jan 50 by Acad G. A.  
Savyn.

165T3

KHARADZE, Ye. K.

~~SECRET~~

USSR/Astronomy - Weak Stars

1951

"Determining the Absolute Magnitudes of Weak Stars," N. B. Kalandadze, Abastumani  
Astrophys Obs of Mt Kanobili

"Soob Ak Nauk Gruz SSR" Vol XII, No 4, pp 201-205

States that the work of detg the spectral abs magnitudes of stars has been very  
helpful in studies of cosmic absorption of light in the Galaxy, now being conducted  
at the observatory. In 1947-48 at the Abastumani Astrophys Obs, Acad Sci Georgian  
SSR, work was carried out for the 1st time in the USSR on the detn of the abs  
magnitudes of weak stars. Submitted by Ye. K. Kharadze, Corr Mem, Acad Sci Georgian  
SSR, 10 Mar 51.

PA 192T9

KHARADZE, YE. K.

PA 234T60

USSR/Astronomy - Galactic Absorption Sep/Oct 52  
"Values of Parameters  $\alpha_0$  and  $\beta_{\text{ext}}$  in the Formulae  
of P. P. Parenago for Galactic Absorption, Which  
Are Computed on Basis of Observed Excesses of  
Stars' Colors," Ye. K. Kharadze, Abastumani Astro-  
phys. Obs., Acad. Sci. Georgian SSR

"Astron Zhur" Vol 29, No 5, pp 563-567

Data of Abastumani catalogue of color indices of  
stars in Kapteyn areas are used to compute  $\alpha_0$   
and beta parameters in Parenago's formulas (cf.  
"Astron Zhur" Vol 17, 21, 1940; 22, 129, 1945 for

234560

Galactic absorption. Comparison of observed data  
with theoretical curve (according to Parenago) of  
variation of color excess with distance shows not  
only agreement, but also possibility of express-  
ing the variation of absorption, declining with  
distance.

234T60

KHARADZE, YE. K.

R 249T99

Nov 52

USSR/Astronomy - Scientists

"New Progress in Soviet Science: V. Works of  
Georgian Astronomers," Ye. K. Kharadze, Dir,  
Abastumani Astrophys Observatory

Priroda, Vol 41, No 11, p 67

Abastumani Observatory, located on a 1,600-meter  
mountain top, was constructed in 1937 and has a  
staff of 14 astronomers. Dr M. A. Vashakidze,  
T. A. Kochlashvili, and others compiled a cata-  
logue of color indices of stars and extra-galac-  
tic nebulae. Miss R. A. Barusya discovered a  
nova. The observatory published in 1952 a

249T99

monograph on light absorption by the Galaxy, the re-  
sult of ten years' work. Recently a new meniscus  
telescope of Maksutov's design with 70 cm aperture  
was mounted in the observatory.

249T99

KHARADZE, Ye. K.

Occultations

Observations of lunar occultations of stars at the Abastumani Observatory.  
Astron. tsir. no. 128, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

KHARADZE, YE.K.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR, in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Kharadze, Ye.K.	"Catalogue of the Indices of Light of 14,000 Stars and Study of the Attenuation of Light in the Galaxy"	Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR

Russia, L. I.

11 April

USSR/Astronomy - Meetings

Feb 53

"International Meeting of Astronomers in Rome,"  
Ye. K. Kharadze, Corr Mem Acad Sci Georgian SSR

"Fizika" No 2, pp 62-71

Praises Soviet participation in the Internat Astron Meeting in Rome, 1952. States that Soviet delegation, consisting of 15 delegates under leadership of V. A. Ambartsumyan, presented outstanding papers Chinese People's Republic was not represented.

244T81

KHOLOPOV, P.N.; KHARADZE, E.K., professor, direktor.

Professor Kharadze's catalog. Nauka i zhizn' 20 no.5:38 My '53.  
(MLRA 6:6)

1. Abastumanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya (for Kharadze).  
(Stars--Spectra)

KHARADZE, Ye.K.

Observations of Harrington's comet 1952a. Astron.tsir. no.135:1 F '53.  
(MIRA 6:6)

1. Abastumanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya, gora Kanobili.  
(Comete--1952)

KHARADZE, Ye.K.

~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001~~ CIA-RDP86-00513R00072181000

Observations of lunar occultations of stars at Abastumani  
Astrophysical Observatory in 1953. Astron.tsir. no.147:10 Mr '54.  
(Occultations) (MIRA 7:8)

KHARADZE, Ye.K.

International symposium on astrophysics held in Liege, July 15-17,  
1954. Vop.kosm. 4:277-288 '55. (MIRA 9:4)  
(Astrophysics--Congresses)

KHARADZE, Ye.K.; DZHAPIASHVILI, V.P.

Observations of lunar occultations of stars at the Abastumani  
Astrophysical Observatory in 1954. Astron.tsir.no.156:23-24  
Ja'55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Abastumanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya no gore Kano-  
bili. (Occultations)

KHARADZE, Ye.

Schwassmann-Wachmann's comet 1954 g. Astron,tsir. no.159:1  
My '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Abastumanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya  
(Comets--1954)

KHARADZE, Ye. K.

DANIL'YEV, Ye. V. (Academician, Academy of Sciences, Moscow), and  
DAMIGIANI, P. E. (designer of the telescope).

"The Abastumian 760-mm Meniscus Telescope," a report presented at the Conference  
of Commission on Astronomical Instruments Construction of the Astronomical  
Council, AS USSR, 10-12 Feb 56.

Gen. Ac. 1647, 31 Aug 56

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721810004-8

MAGALASHVILI, N.L.; KHARADZE, I.e.K.

Brightness and color variation of P Cygni [with summary in English]. Biul. Abast. astrofiz. obser. no.20:3-10 '56.

(MLRA 9:12)

(Stars, Variable)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721810004-8"

~~KHARADZE, Yevgeniy Kirillovich, doktor fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, professor; USPENSKAYA, I.V., redaktor; FURMAN, G.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor~~

[in the depths of the universe] V glubinakh veselennoi. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1956. 31 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniu politicheskikh i nuchnykh znanii. Ser. 3, no.45) (MIRA 9:11)  
(Cosmography)

KHARADZE, YE. K.

DZHAPIASHVILI, V.P.; KHARADZE, Ye. K., otd. red.; TODUA, A., tekhn. red.

[Use of photoelectric measurements for investigating polarizing properties of lunar surface formations [in Russian with summary in Georgian and English]] Issledovaniia poliarizatsionnykh svistv obrazovanii lunnoi poverkhnosti po elektrofotometricheskim izmereniiam. Tbilisi, 1957. 165 p. (Abastumani. Astrofizicheskaya observatoriia. Biulleten', no. 21). (MIRA 10:12)  
(Moon--Surface) (Polarization) (Photoelectric measurements)

3(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

sov/1509

Kharadze, Yevgeniy Kirillovich

Abastumanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya (Abastumani Astrophysical Observatory) /Moscow/ Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1958. 37 p.  
4,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Astronomicheskiy sovet, and Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Tiflis.

Resp. Ed.: P.G. Kulikovskiy; Ed. of Publishing House: L.K. Nikolayeva, Tech.Ed.: A.P. Guseva.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The booklet gives a general description of the Abastumani observatory located 200 km west of Tbilisi. A description of the site, instruments and buildings, and other items of general interest is also provided. The observatory itself is located on Mt. Kanobili, 1700 m above sea level. This site was chosen because of the exceptional clearness and stability of the atmosphere. The most important instrument mentioned was the Zeiss 40 cm refractor with two 20 cm

Card 1/2

Abastumani Astrophysical Observatory APPROVED FOR RELEASE 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721810004-8  
sov/1509

photographic cameras which is located in the main dome. A considerable amount of work in radio astronomy is carried out in the observatory. No references are given.

TABLE OF CONTENTS: None given

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

MM/gsp  
5-6-59

AUTHORS: Kharadze, Ye. K., Member, AS Georgian SSR 30-58-3-8/45  
Kebuladze, V. V. } Candidates of Physico-Mathematical  
Bukhnikashvili, A. V. } Sciences

Otorbayev, K. O. and Babadzhanov, P. B.

TITLE: According to the Plan of the International Geophysical  
Year (Po planu mezhdunarodnogo geofizicheskogo goda)  
Investigations by the Scientists of Georgia, the Kirghiz  
Republic and of Tadzhikistan (Issledovaniya uchenykh Gruzii,  
Kirgizii i Tadzhikistana)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 56-58  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigations carried out by Georgia are concentrated in  
the Institute of Geophysics, in the Astrophysical Observatory  
Abastumani of the AS Georgian SSR, as well as in the institutions  
of the administration of the Hydrometeorological Service. The  
coordination of work is carried out by the Presidential  
Committee of the AS Georgian SSR under the presidency of  
president N. I. Muskhelishvili. The investigation in the fields  
of geomagnetic and geoelectric storms, as well as the

Card 1/2

According to the Plan of the International Geophysical Year  
Investigations by the Scientists of Georgia, the Kirghiz  
Republic and of Tadzhikistan

3058-3-8/45

variations of the intensity of cosmic radiation is provided for in the working-plan. These stationary observations are carried out in the Geophysical Observatory Dushet and at the Station for Cosmic Radiation in Tbilisi. The observations are carried out since October 1st 1957 in a ionization chamber of the station Tbilisi. The observatory Abastumani carries out investigations concerning photo- and chromospheric formations on the sun and concerning the physical parameters of the upper atmosphere of the earth. A new telescope for solar investigations was set up in this observatory on the occasion of the Geophysical Year. The collaborators of AS Kirghiz SSR are to solve a series of important problems of modern glaciology by means of the example of glaciation of the Central Tyar'-Shan'. Both stationary and expeditionary investigations are carried out. The astronomic observatory Stalinabad of the AS Tadzhik SSR carries out investigations in the field of meteoric astronomy. The investigations are carried out by means of photographic, radiolocation and visual methods.

Card 2, 2

KHARADZE, Ye.K.; KOCHLASHVILI, T.A.

Studying the history of astronomical science in Georgia; pre-  
liminary information. Ist.-astron.issl. no.4:499-506 '58.  
(MIRA 11:10)

(Georgia--Astronomy--History)

3(1)  
AUTHORS:

Kharadze, Ye. K., Dzhapiashvili, V. P., Megrelishvili, T. G.

SOV/30-58-11-7/46

TITLE:

Investigations of the Moon and the Planets in Abastumani  
(Lunnyye i planetye issledovaniya v Abastumani)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 11, pp 42-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Many important data for research-work on the moon and the planets are obtained by photometric, colorimetric, and polarimetric examinations. At the Abastumanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (Abastumanskaya Astrophysical Observatory of the AS Georgia SSR) polarization properties of the moon surface were investigated according to the method of precise electro-photometry in the course of recent years. Photometry of the moon is also important in connection with lunar eclipses. During the great Mars opposition in 1956 visual, photographic, and electro-polarimetric observations of the planet were carried out at the Abastumani Observatory. Recently at this observatory a self-recording electro-polarimeter of the system according to V. I. Myukhkyur' has been installed and is now employed for systematical measurements of the lunar surface. This device will

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SOV/30-58-11-7/48  
Investigations of the Moon and the Planets in Abastuman'

also be used for the observation of Mars, Jupiter, and its satellites. V. G. Fesenkov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, worked out the theoretical basis of a method for the investigation of night effects in the terrestrial atmosphere. By this method it was possible to investigate the terrestrial atmosphere up to an altitude of 120 to 130 km. Since 1952 electro-photometric observations of the luminescence of nocturnal sky especially in the infrared spectral region are carried out at the observatory Abastuman'.

Card 2/2

KHARADZE, Ye.K., akademik; BARTAYA, R.A.

Studying spectral characteristics of stars in regions of diffuse  
emission nebulae and star clusters. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 21 no.1:  
29-35 J1 '58.  
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Abatumanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya. 2. AN GruzSSR  
(for Kharadze).

(Stars--Spectra)

81456

3. 1560

SOV/35-59-8-6314

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1959,  
Nr 8, pp 30 - 31

AUTHORS: Kharadze, Ye.K., Bartaya, R.A.

TITLE: Spectral Classification of <sup>V</sup>Stars in Several Regions of Constellations Sagittarius, Cygnus and Cepheus, and Around the Clusters TrI and NGC 6913

PERIODICAL: Astron. tsirkulyar, 1958, May 26, Nr 192, pp 11 - 13

ABSTRACT: The authors performed the spectral classification and determination of photographic stellar magnitudes within the range from 9<sup>m</sup> to 12<sup>m</sup> in several regions of the Milky Way and around the clusters TrI and NGC 6913. The study is a part of an extended investigation of the Milky Way regions with diffuse emission nebulae, which was carried out in the Abastumani Observatory with a 70-cm meniscus telescope and a 70-cm lens prism. The following regions were investigated:

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*Abastumani astrophysics observatory*

81456

SOV/35-59-8-6314

Spectral Classification of Stars in Several Regions of Constellations  
 Sagittarius, Cygnus and Cepheus, and Around the Clusters TrI and NGC 6913

Nr in the KrAO Atlas	$\alpha$ 1950	$\delta$ 1950	l	b	Constellation
18	18 <sup>h</sup> 12 <sup>m</sup>	-12°00'	346°.2	+0°.2	Sagittarius-Scutum
31	20 30	+46 18	52 .1	+3 .3	Cygnus
32	20 26	+46 48	49 .2	+2 .0	"
33	20 42	+41 00	49 .4	-1 .7	"
37	21 09	+59 36	65 .9	+7 .7	Cepheus

Four hundred stars were classified in Region Nr 18, of which 61 stars belonged to classes O-B2. The spectrum-visual magnitude diagram indicates the presence there of an O-association. In each of Region 31, 32, 33 and 37, from 500 to 600 stars were classified. In the first one only three B2-B3 stars were discovered, in the second and third - only one B0-B2 star in each, and in the latter - not a single star of a class earlier than B3 was found. Nine hundred

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SOV/35-59-8-6314

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Spectral Classification of Stars in Several Regions of Constellations  
Sagittarius, Cygnus and Cepheus, and Around the Clusters TrI and NGC 6913

stars were classified around the TrI cluster, of which 45% belonged to the classes B9 and earlier, and 7 stars to O - B2 classes. The presence of an O-association in this region is presumed. Fifteen hundred stars were investigated around the NGC 6913-M29 cluster, of which 34% stars were of the O-B9 classes and 174 stars were of the O-B2 classes. Apparently it was an eastern boundary of the stellar association around P Cyg.

N.P. Kukarkina

Card 3/3

81459

3.1430

SOV/35-59-8-6326

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1959,  
Nr 8, pp 32 - 33

AUTHORS: Kharadze, Ye.K., Bartaya, R.A.

TITLE: On the Average Distance Between Neighboring Stars in Chains  
Consisting of Bright Stars

PERIODICAL: Astron. tsirkulyar, 1958, August 26, Nr 194, pp 20 - 21

ABSTRACT: The photographs of five celestial regions obtained with a 70-cm  
meniscus telescope of the Abastumani Observatory were processed.  
Three of the nine chains of bright stars noticed by M.A. Vashakidze  
may be considered as being physically connected.  
This is indicated by the fact that they are of similar spectral  
classes, almost equal luminosity, and, in two cases, equal pro-  
per motions of stars in those chains. Main data pertaining to  
the stars of these chains are presented. The separations of  
stars in one of these chains turned out to be 11 - 12 parsec,  
on the basis of absolute stellar magnitudes determined by L.S.  
Galkin with allowance for interstellar absorption. Separations

Card 1/2

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31459

SOV/35-59-8-6326

On the Average Distance Between Neighboring Stars in Chains Consisting of  
Bright Stars

in the two other chains amount, on the average, to 35 parsec, as determined  
from the absolute stellar magnitudes obtained by S.P. Apriamashvili from the  
Abastumani spectra. The authors adopt 15 - 35 parsec as the average separation  
between the neighboring stars in the stellar chains of the given type.

N.B. Percva

Card 2/2

3/035/61/000/006/001/044  
A001/A101

3,1300

AUTHOR: Kharadze, Ye.K.

TITLE: Astronomy in the Georgian SSR (In commemoration of the 40th anniversary of Soviet power in Georgia)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 6, 1961, 1, abstract 6A1 ("Byul. Abastumansk. astrofiz. observ.", 1960, no. 25, 3 - 22)

TEXT: The history of development of astronomy in Georgia from the 10th century to 1917 is briefly described. It is noted that the Abastumani Observatory is at present the main astronomical center of Georgia; it was constructed in thirties with cooperation of many scientific institutions of the USSR. Its astronomers have already accomplished a number of fundamental investigations. In the field of stellar astronomy, catalogues of color indices were compiled for 14,000 stars from 10<sup>m</sup>.3 to 13<sup>m</sup>.3 in 43 Kapteyn areas (Ye.K. Kharadze), for 509 extragalactic nebulae (M.A. Vashakidze), and 852 stars of early spectral classes (V.B. Nikonov). These catalogues were used in the first place for studying interstellar absorption and distribution of interstellar matter. Great attention was paid to studies of un-

Card 1/2

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000721810004

3/035/61/000/006/001/044  
A001/A101

Astronomy In the Georgian SSR ...

stationary stars (Ye.K. Kharadze, M.A. Vashakidze, M.V. Dolldze, R.A. Bartaya and others), investigations of planetary and other galactic nebulae (M.A. Razmadze, M.A. Vashakidze), solar phenomena, Earth's upper atmosphere, etc. The observational data obtained at the Abastumani Observatory have been widely used by many Soviet researchers. National astronomers of Georgia were graduated from the Tbilissi University where astronomical faculty is of long standing. Since 1958 the Tbilissi branch of VAGO has been functioning, and since 1961 the Georgian astronomical calendar has been published.

Yu. Perel'

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KHARADZE, Ye.K.; BARTAYA, R.A.

Spectra of stars around NGC6604, NGC6913 and Trl. Biul.Abast.-  
astrofiz.obser. no.26:35-79 '61. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Stars, Spectra)

DZHAPIASHVILI, V.P.; KHARADZE, Ye.K.

Observations of lunar occultations of stars in Abastumani in the  
last quarter of 1960. Astron.tsir. no.219:35-36 Mr '61.  
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Abastumanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya.  
(Occultations)

KHARADZE, Ye.K., ovt.red.

[Transactions of the third Plenum of the Committee on Stellar Astronomy of the Astronomical Council of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., October 1960] Trudy tret'ego Plenuma Komissii zvezdnoi astronomii Astronomiceskogo soveta Akademii nauk SSSR, oktiabr' 1960. Tbilisi, 1962. 152 p. (Abastumani. Astrofizicheskaiia observatoria. Biuletens', no.27) (MIRA 16:3)

(Stars)

BARTAYA, R.A.; KHARADZE, Ye.K.

Spectra of stars in four segments of diffuse emitting nebulae.  
Biul. Abast. astrofiz. obser. no.28:161-203 '62. (MIRA 16:7)  
(Stars—Spectra)

DZHAPIASHVILI, V.P.; KHARADZE, Ye.K.

Observations of lunar occultations of Venus in Abastumani  
October 7, 1961. Astron.tsir. no.227:23-24 F '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Abastumanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya.  
(Occultations) (Venus (Planet))

KHARADZE, Ye.K.; BARTAYA, R.A.

Spectrophotometric investigation of RW Aurigae. Biul. Abast.  
astrofiz. obser. no.30;3-20 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Ottovatvennyy redaktor zhurnala "Trudy Abastumanskoy astrofizicheskoy obserwatorii" (for Kharadze).

DVHAPASHVILI, V.P.; KHARADZE, Ye.K.

Observations of lunar occultations of stars in Abastumani in  
1962. Biul. Inst. teor. astron. 9 no.9;62? '64.

1. Abastumanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya.  
(MGR: 17:12)

KHARADZE, Ye.K.; APRIAMASHVILI, S.P.; KOCHLASHVILI, T.A.

Catalog of photovisual magnitudes, spectra, and luminosities of  
stars in Area II of P.P. Parenago's Plan (Cygnus). Biul. Abast.  
astrofiz. obser. no.31:5-26 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

KHARADZE, Yevgeniy Kirillovich

[Structure of universe through the eyes of science]  
[Stroenie vselennoi glazami nauki. Tbilisi, Metsnies-  
roba] 1965. 37 p. [In Georgian] (MIRA 18;10)

KHARADZHA, F., prof.; ZYKOV, N.

It has a measurement range from 0.4 to 1,000,000 roentgens a minute. Nauka i zhizn' 30 no.9:24-25 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni Ul'yanova-Lenina.

IVANOV, S.A., inzh.; STAROVEROV, M.I.; KHARADZHA, F.N., prof.; TSVETKOV, A.V.,  
inzh.

Surface insulation strength of the glass bulbs of high-voltage vacuum  
apparatus operating in compressed gas media. Elektrichestvo no.7:29-  
31 Jl '64.  
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. Ul'yanova (Lenina).

KHAPADZHA, E. N.

US E/ Electricity Personalities

Jul 51

"Professor V. I. Polonskily (60th Birthday and 30 Years of Scientific and Teaching Activity)," N. S. Shatilen, V. P. Kostenko, L. A. Linkevich, D. V. Mordovin, A. P. Sakharov, T. N. Sharadzha, A. Ye. Alekseyev

"Elektricitet" No 7, p 94

125T20

XHARADZHA, Feofan Nikolayevich; PASYNKOV, V.V., redaktor; ZABRODINA, A.A.,  
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[General course in X-ray techniques] Osnovchiy kurs rentgenotekhniki.  
Izd. 2-oe, perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1956. 564 p.  
(X RAYS) (MIRA 9:10)

S/146/61/004/001/012/016  
B104/B203

AUTHOR: Kharadzha, F. N.

TITLE: Vacuum chambers for measuring high X-radiation dose rates

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye,  
v. 4, no. 1, 1961, 99-104

TEXT: The author, who states that the Taylor and Wilson chambers have found no practical applications, describes two vacuum chambers for measuring X-ray doses. The first chamber, whose diagram is shown in Fig. 1, has plane electrodes, a beryllium window, and a diaphragm, and is intended for measuring soft X-radiation of high intensity. The vacuum chamber 1 is divided into two parts by a ring 2 which serves as a protective ring against leakage currents. To one end of the glass container a metal cap 3 is attached which serves as outer electrode of the vacuum chamber, and has a positive potential. The little beryllium disk 4 serves as a window for soft X-rays. An aluminum cup attached to the molybdenum rod 9 is used as measuring electrode. The beryllium disk and the end of the aluminum cup are coated with Aqua-dag graphite (air-equivalent material) with a silicon

Card 1/4

Vacuum chambers for measuring ...

S/146/61/004/001/012/016  
B104/B203

impurity of 3%. Outer electric fields are screened off by the metal container 6. Fig. 3 shows the volt-ampere characteristics for three working conditions (40 kv, 5, 10, and 15 ma) of an 115XB-80 (11BKhV-80) X-ray tube. The saturation current of the chamber lies in the range of 15-20 v, the asymmetry of the characteristic is ascribed to the difference in materials of electrodes, and the saturation current corresponds to a radiation intensity of  $10^7$  r/min. The second, thimble-type chamber is intended for measuring hard X-radiation of high intensity. Fig. 4 shows the diagram of this type of chamber. The glass chamber 1 is divided into three parts by two rings 2 and 3. Ring 2 is a protective ring to prevent leakage currents, ring 3 holds the aluminum cap 4 which is the outer electrode of the chamber, and has a positive potential. The measuring electrode 5 has the form of an aluminum cap which is attached to a molybdenum rod 9. The chamber walls and all aluminum parts are coated with graphite (air-equivalent material), and outer electric fields are screened off by an earthed metal container. The aluminum cup 8 is an exchangeable filter. The saturation current of this chamber is attained at 15 v, and the volt-ampere characteristic is asymmetrical again. The publication of this article was recommended by the Kafedra rentgenovskikh

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Vacuum chambers for measuring ...

S/146/61/004/001/012/016  
B104/B203

i elektronno-luchevykh priborov (Department of X-Ray Devices and Light-electronic Instruments). There are 7 figures and 4 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. V. I. Ul'yanova (Lenina) (Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute imeni V. I. Ul'yanov (Lenin))

SUBMITTED: April 19, 1960

Card 3/4

Vacuum chambers for measuring ...

S/146/61/004/001/012/016  
B104/B203

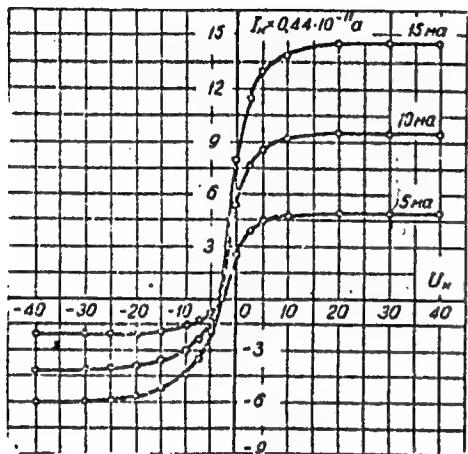


Fig. 3

Card 4/4

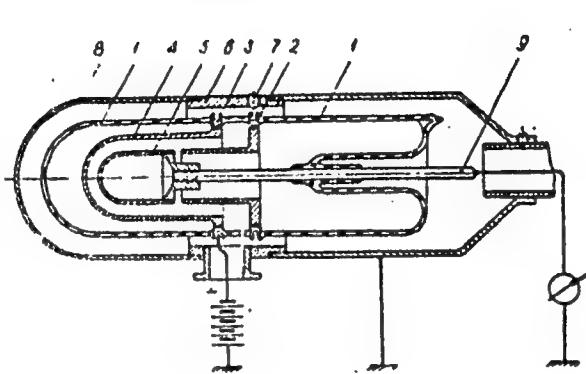


Fig. 4

1976 Sov. Pat. No. 322,172  
Inv. No. 0181

U.S. Pat. No. 3,770,084  
4

Chernov, N. V. [Inventor]

Description of the invention

IVZ Priborostroyeniye, v. 1, no. 6, 1976

TOPIC TAGS: x-ray, soft x-ray, ion gage

FIG. 1 A special device (Fig. 1 of Enclosure 1) is used which simulates ionizing in a vacuum the gaseous and liquid media. It consists of a photoelectric tube 1 with a cathode 2 irradiated by ultraviolet light 3, and with a flat anode 4, with a tungsten mirror 5, which reflects the light 3, forming a x-ray field. Two emitters 6, inserted in two cylindrical electrodes, are separated from the x-ray tube by high-transmittance grids 3 and 4. Grounded guard rings 7 reduce the leakage currents. The anode current may be used to determine ion and/or photoelectric currents, depending on the potential applied to the grids; then be used to determine the ionization density existing in the emitter. The total anode current is measured by a galvanometer 8. The density of the anode material is determined by the ratio of the anode current to the total current determined in a special manner.

62  
IN NR AP 5.02081

In the x-rays emitted at a accelerating voltage of two thousand volts or different from that of x-rays emitted at higher voltages, the intensity of x-ray varies nonproportionally with the voltage and depends linearly on number of the anode material. (Fig. 4) This is a simple and formula.

U.S. Engineering electrical engineering department  
Engineering Electrical Engineering Institute

10 Aug 54

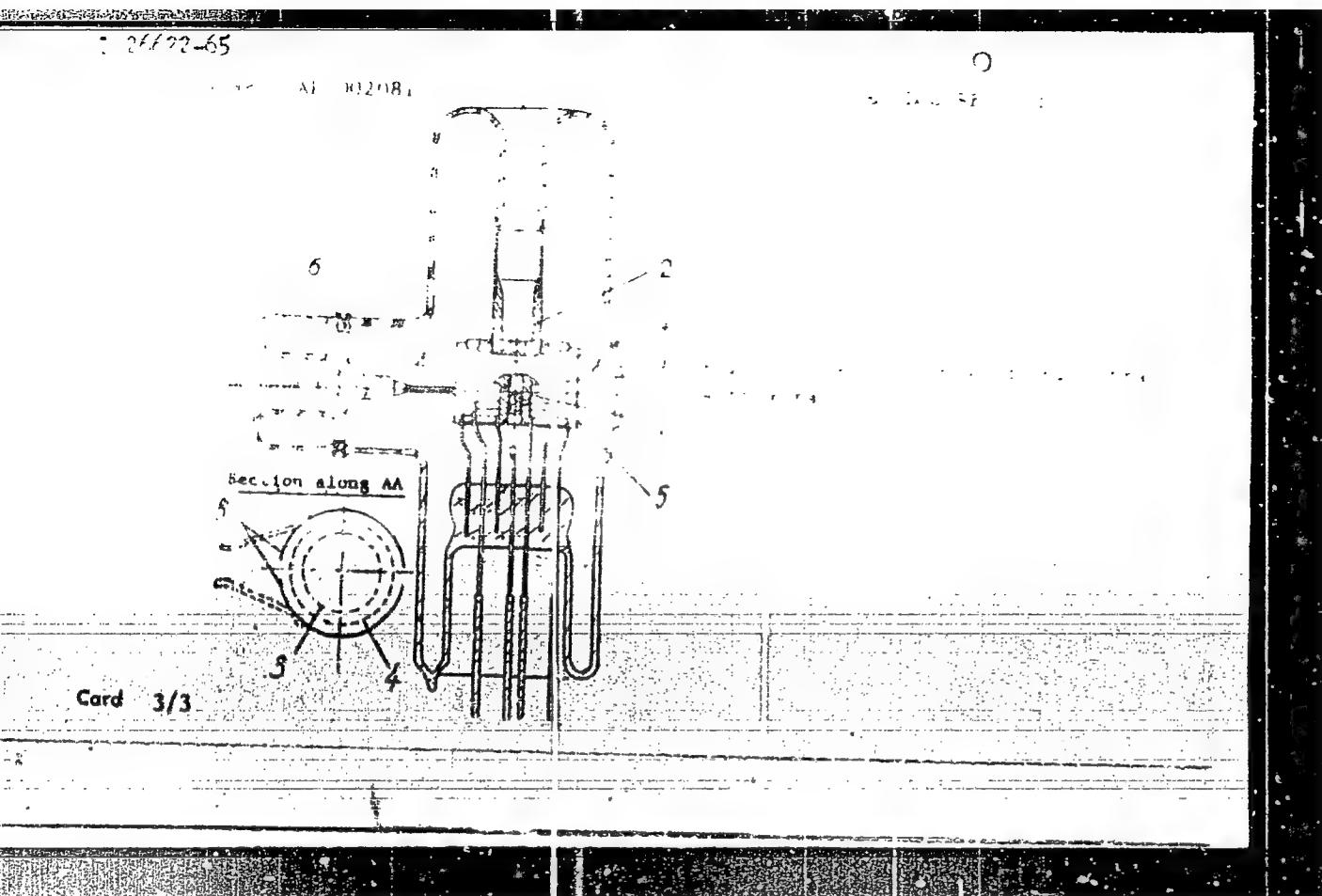
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17. VP

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721810004-8



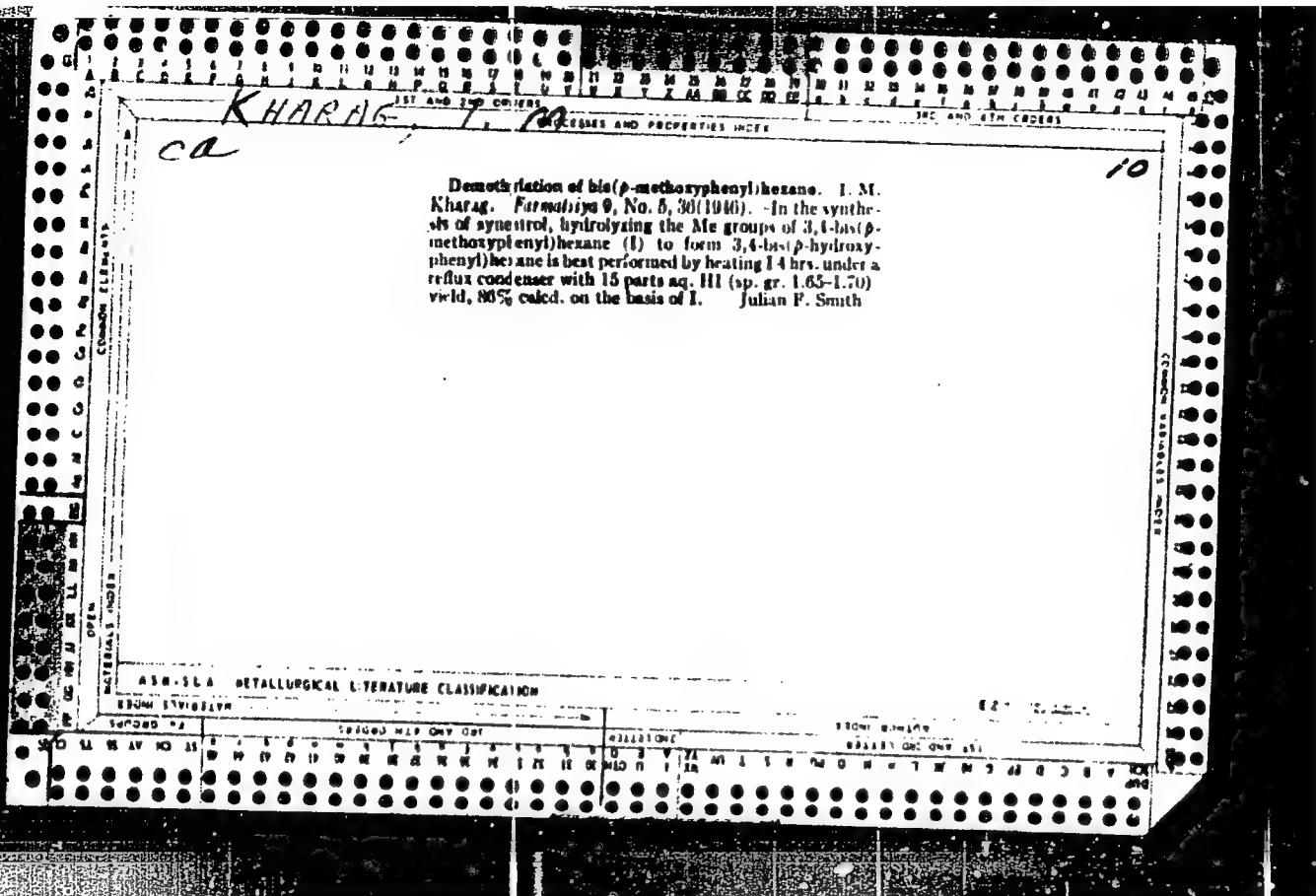
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721810004-8"

KHARADEHA, F.N.; IVANOV, S.A.

Study of supersoft X-ray excitation. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. 7  
no.6:3-8 '64.  
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I.Ul'yanova  
(Lenina). Rekomendovana kafedroy rentgenovskikh i elektronno-  
luchevykh priborov.



KHARAG, I.M.

Machine for counting coated pills and packing them into bottles.  
Med.prom. 10 no.4:39-40 O-D '56.  
(MIRA 10:2)

1. Ukrainskiy institut eksperimental'noy endokrinologii  
(DRUG INDUSTRY)

KHARAG, I.M.; YAVLINSKIY, M.D.; SAVIN, M.

Improved butamide synthesis. Med. prom. 16 no.2:39-43 F '62.

(MIRA 15:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy  
endokrinologii.

(UREA)

DAVYDOV, V.F., prof.; NAZARENKO, G.G.; KHARAGEZYAN, G.T.

Effectiveness of neuroleptic preparations in the compound treatment of toxic forms of acute gastrointestinal diseases and pneumonia in very young children. Sov. med. 29 no.8:75-79 Ag '65.  
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Klinika gospital'noy pediatrii (zav. - prof. V.F.Davydov)  
Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KHAYMOVICH, Ye.M., otv.red.; GUL'KO, M.M., red.; ZASLAVSKIY, S.Sh., red.;  
LOPATA, A.Ya., red.; LYCH, N.M., red.; ORLIKOV, M.L., red.;  
PAYNERMAN, I.D., red.; KHARAGORGIYEV, S.I., red.; V retsenziro-  
vani i redaktirovani prinalni uchastiye: GREBEN', I.I.;  
ZAMANSKIY, S.M.; IVAKHnenko, A.G.; MESEZHNIKOV, V.L.; MOSENKIS,  
M.G.; FARBER, A.M.; SOROKA, M.S., red.izd-va.

[Mechanization and automation in the machinery industry] Mekha-  
nizatsiya i avtomatisatsiya v mashinostroenii. Moskva, Gos.  
nauchno-tekhnik.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 286 p.

(MIRA 12:8)

1. Nauchno-tehnicheskoye obshchestvo mashinostroitel'noy  
promyshlennosti. Kiyevskoye oblastnoye pravleniye.  
(Automation) (Machinery industry)

KHARAGORGIYEV, S.I. [Kharahorhiiev, S.I.]; ABRAMOVICH, G.R. [Abramovych, H.R.], inzh.

On the new technological basis. Nauka i zhystia 10 no.3:18-20  
Mr "60. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Glavnnyy inzhener Gosudarstvennogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu  
stankostroitel'nykh predpriyatiy ("Ukrdiproverstat") (for  
Kharagorgiyev). 2. Glavnnyy spetsialist Gosudarstvennogo instituta  
po proyektirovaniyu stankostroitel'nykh predpriyatiy (for  
Abramovich).

(Ukraine---Machinery industry) (Automation)

KHARAGORIYEV, S.Ye., inzh.; MARGULIS, B.P., inzh.

Scrap-metal preparation shops in machinery plants. Mashinostroenie  
no.4:58-60 J1-Ag. '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Ukrainskiy gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut stankostroitel'-  
noy promyshlennosti.

KHARAGORGIYEV, S.Ye., inzh.; SHPARAGA, I.D., inzh.

Trends in the design of central regional foundries, Mashinostroenie  
no.1:43-50 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ukrugiprostanok, Kiyev.  
(Foundries)

KHARAGORGINOV, S. Ye., inzh.; KATSEN, E. I., inzh.; SHPARAGA, I. D.,  
imph.; MASSOVER, N. S., inzh.

Specialization in founding. Mashinostroenie no.5:35-38 S-0 '62.  
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Ukrugiprostanok.

. (Founding)

KHARAGORGLYEV, S.Ye., inzh.; SHPARAGA, I.D., inzh.

Improvement of indices in founding. Mashinostroenie no.6:31-33  
N-D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Ukrugiprostanok.  
(Founding--Production standards)

AMIRANASHVILI, Sh.Ya.; LOMAURI, N.Yu.: KHOSHTARIYA, T.S.;  
NATMELADZE, M.V.; KHARAIDZE, G.V.; TSERETELI, G.V.,  
red.; SONGULASHVILI, M.I., red.izd-va; DZHAPARIDZE,  
N.A., tekhn. red.

[The Georgian S.S.R.; a brief account] Gruzinskaia SSR;  
kratkie svedeniia. Tbilisi, 1963. 108 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR.

L 38848-66 EWT(L)/FSS-2 DD

ACC NR: AR6011871

SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/016/L003/L003

AUTHOR: Kharaidze, P. V.; Kalaniya, A. A.

37

B

TITLE: Adsorption of long-lived radioactive fission products of uranium by natural adsorbents. Report No. 1. Adsorption of strontium-90 by Georgia bentonites

19

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 16118

REF SOURCE: Tr. Gruz. politekhn. in-t, no. 1(99), 1965, 67-75

TOPIC TAGS: radio strontium, adsorption, yttrium

ABSTRACT: The adsorption of Sr<sup>90</sup> without a carrier by natural bentonite adsorbents was studied, and preliminary experiments were carried out on the adsorption of Sr<sup>90</sup> with bentonite activated with aqua regia and its desorption with nitric acid of various concentrations. In the adsorption equilibrium, the amount of Sr<sup>90</sup> - Y<sup>90</sup> adsorbed by natural bentonite amounted to 68.8%, and the amount adsorbed by bentonite activated with acid was 97.2%, for an activity of 1 ml of the initial solution of 50,000 disintegrations per minute and at a 50:1 ratio of the amount of the liquid phase to that of the solid phase. Sr<sup>90</sup> - Y<sup>90</sup> is almost completely removed from the water by acid-activated bentonite. Following the establishment of equilibrium between Sr<sup>90</sup> and Y<sup>90</sup> (after standing for 14 days), the percent adsorption and distribution coefficient do not change, i. e., Sr<sup>90</sup> is adsorbed to the same extent by the bentonite.

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L 38848-66

ACC NR: AR6011871

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samples. This may be explained by the presence of sulfates and hydroxides, mainly of metals of group I, in the adsorbent. A virtually complete desorption (98.6-99.4%) of Sr<sup>90</sup> - Y<sup>90</sup> from the bentonite at 20-25° with agitation for 30 min takes place when it is treated with a 1-1.5 N solution of HNO<sub>3</sub>. From authors' abstract. [Translation of abstract].

SUB CODE: 07

*ms*  
Card 2/2

DROBCHENKO, A.T.; SMIRNOV, V.I.; MAZANIK, V.N.; TIKHONOV, A.I.; RANSKIY,  
B.N.; KHARAIM, V.A.

Retreatment of slags from the smelting of secondary copper con-  
taining raw materials. TSvet. met. 37 no.12:23-25 D '64  
(MIRA 18:2)

DROBCHENKO, A.T.; MAZANIK, V.N.; RANSKIY, B.N.; KHARAIM, V.A.; SMIRNOV, V.I.;  
TIKHONOV, A.I.

Regularities of the reduction process for liquid slags from copper  
smelting. TSvet. met. 36 no.12:15-18 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

KHARASHVILI G. I.

Geological-petrographic description of the Karobi molybdenum deposit and conditions of its formation. G. I. Kharashvili. Bull. Acad. sci. G. R. S. S. R. Ser. geol. 1930, No. 3, 71 pages in English, 88 (9). The deposit is of the pneumatolytic type but its formation is in some respects due to hypothermal processes also. The minerals are molybdenite and small amounts (arranged in decreasing order) of pyrite, antimonite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite. The common non-ore minerals are quartz, biotite, apatite, feldspar, kyanite, muscovite, calcite, sericite and chlorite. B. Z. Kamach.

KHARASHVILI G.I.

Ore deposits in the Upper Chchekhuri River Valley

G.I. Kharashvili Soviet Geol. 1940, No. 8, 113-18

Tin polymetallic deposits, cassiterite deposits and  
molybdenum-bearing intrusions are described.

K.H. Rathmann

AIB-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

K. A. KARIMOV, I. S. ... "Concerning the Problem of Reclamation of the Slopes in the  
Territory of the City of Tashkent." \*(Candidate's Thesis for the Degree of Candidate  
of Agricultural Sciences) Min of Agric. of the National Institutions (Academy), Tashkent, 1955

CC: Unisysm Agrospets, No. 35, 1 Jun 77

\* For Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences

Kharashvili, G.I.

USSR/Forestry. General problems.

J-1

Abs Jour: Referat Zh-Biol., No 6, 1957, 22541

Author : Kharashvili, G.I.

Inst : C

Title : On the Problem of Improving Slopes in the Vicinity of Tbilis.

Orig Pub: Tr. Gruz. n.-i. in-ta gidrotakhn. i melior., 1956, No 4 (17),  
284-297

Abstract: In investigations of conditions of forest growths on the mountain slopes in the vicinity of Tbilis, it was established that the predatory forest fellings and the destruction of grassy covers by livestock caused a steadfast forest destruction, the change of their vegetation by formations of a steppe nature, and in the final analysis, a considerable development of erosive processes. The physico-chemical properties on the slopes of Mount David deteriorated badly. The subsequent planting here of forest cultivations improved soil conditions. The

Card : 1/2

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Abs Jour: Referat Zh-Biol., No 6, 1957, 22541

soil in the forest and under-forest cultivations is characterized by greater anti-erosion stability in comparison with areas where there are no forests. Forests of medium and high thickness greatly diminish the liquid and solid run-off and almost exclude the formation of destructive torrents running down into the populated area. The forestation of slopes in the town vicinity acquired a real significance and its success depends on the correct choice of forest types in accordance with the soil-climatic conditions of the slopes. Tables are furnished of the granulometric and chemical composition of Mount David slope soils.

Card : 2/2

-6-

KHARAISHVILI, G.I.

Growth and development of forest plantations and afforestation  
as a land improving measure on the slopes in the environs of  
Tiflis. Trudy GruzNEIGiM no.20:324-330 '58. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Tiflis region--Afforestation)

KHARAISHVILI, G.I.

Features of the soils, forests, and Alpine meadows of the upper  
Durudzhi River and their importance in controlling the water regime.  
Trudy Gruz NIIGiM no.21:247-254 '60. (MIRA 16:1)  
(Georgia--Erosion)

VAFINA, N., master muzhskogo verkhnego plat'ya; NOVRUZOV, M.;  
CHEREPINA, M.; ZANBERG, L. (Kiyev); YEGOROV, Yu. (Pererva);  
FEDOSENKO, A. (Minsk); LYUTSKO, A.; SMIRNYAGIN, V., instruktor;  
NIKOLAYEV, I.; KHARAK, G.

Our labor gifts to the congress of the builders of communism.  
Nest.prom.i khud.promys. 2 no.10:2-5 0 '61. (MIRE 14:11)

1. Shveynyy kombinat, g. Ivanova (for Vafina). 2. Sekretar' partbyuro kombinata nadornogo truda, Baku (for Novruzov).
3. Sekretar' obkoma profsoyuza rabochikh mestnoy promyshlennosti i communal'nogo khozyaystva, Rostov-na-Donu (for Cherepina).
4. Glavnyy inzhener rayepromkombinata, g. Slomim Belorusskoy SSR (for Lyutsko). 5. Respublikanskiy komitet profsoyuza rabochikh mestnoy promyshlennosti i communal'nogo khozyaystva, Kishinev (for Smirnyagin). 6. Sekretar' oblastnogo komiteta profsoyuza rabochikh mestnoy promyshlennosti i communal'nogo khozyaystva, Pskov (for Nikolayev). 7. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarplaty Ministerstva meatnogo khozyaystva Estonskoy SSR, Tallin (for Kharak).

(Efficiency, Industrial)

KHARAK, G.

Estonian experts on beauty. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 12 no.11:24a-24b  
N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy Ministerstva  
mestnogo khozyaystva Estonskoy SSR.  
(Tallinn--Beauty shops) (Tallinn--Barbers)

GUNHEYEV, G., KHARAKER, G.

Rationalize and simplify production preparations in machinery  
manufacturing. Sots. trud no. 7:47-56 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:8)  
(Machinery industry)

AUTHOR: Kharaker, G.M. Engineer

SOV/117-58-11-22/36

TITLE: New Big Cylindrical Milling Cutters (Novyye krupnyye tsilindricheskiye frezy)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 11, pp 26 - 29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the Novo-Kramatorskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (New -Kramatorsk Machine-Building Plant) cutters with a new profile have been tested, which were proposed by the innovator of the Leningradskiy Kirovskiy zavod (Leningrad Kirov Plant), V.Ya. Karasev. The cutters used in former years had a diameter of 70 mm. The new cutters tested had diameters of 150, 200, and 250 mm. Figure 1 shows a 90-mm cylindrical cutter made of steel type R18. Figure 2 shows a 250 mm cylinder-butt cutter. Figure 3 shows an assembled cylinder-butt cutter with inserted blades, of 250 mm diameter. The construction and size of these tools is given in Table 1. The cutters are installed in horizontal boring machines with 200-mm spindles. The properties of some machined materials are given in Table 2. The test results of fused-on cutters of 90-250 mm in diameter

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New Big Cylindrical Milling Cutters

SCV/117-58-11-22/36

are given in Table 3. The results of industrial tests are given in Table 4. The results of resistance tests of fused-on 150-mm cutters are shown in Figures 5 and 6. The new cutters have a higher productivity than the old ones. There are 3 sets of diagrams, 4 tables, and 4 graphs.

1. Machine tools...Equipment
2. Cutting tools...Design
3. Cutting tools...Performance

Card 2/2

KHARAKHR, G.M., inzh.

High-duty end cutters designed by V.IA. Karasev and E.F. Savich.  
Vest. mash. 38 no.3:43-49 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:2)  
(Cutting tools)

KHARAKER, G.M., inzh.; KLANIN, I.N., inzh.

New trends in establishing norms for auxiliary time. Mashinostroitel'  
no.10:32-35 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Time study)

S/122/60/000/008/001/006  
A161/A029

AUTHORS: Vinogradov, K.K., Umnyagin, M.G., Kharaker, G.M., Engineers

TITLE: Heavy Machine Building Development in the Seven-Year Plan 14

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, 1960, No. 8, pp. 7-17

TEXT: A general review is made of the development planned for 1959-1965 in the production of equipment for electric power plants, metallurgy, mining, oil and gas industry and in the production technology of machine works that have to build the equipment. For heat power plants single steam turbines will be developed, mainly condensation turbines of 300,000 kw with an initial steam pressure of 240 atm and 580°C, and a few 600,000 kw turbines; condensation turbines of 150 and 200 thousand kw with 130 atm and 565°C; heating turbines with steam bleeding for industrial use, of 50 and 100 thousand kw and 130 atm/565°C, and some of 12 and 25 thousand kw. Experimental sets will be built for 300 atm/650°C and higher. Gas turbines will be built for 25 and 50 thousand kw and 750-800°C gas temperature (the maximum before 1959 was 12 thousand kw and 650°C). Single gas turbines of up to 100 thousand kw are planned. Large-scale output of 4,000, 6,000 and 9,000 kw gas turbines is under preparation for compressor stations on

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Heavy Machine Building Development in the Seven-Year Plan

long-distance gas pipe lines. Gas turbines will be used in railroad transport, the metallurgical and oil industry. The power of single water turbines will be raised to 300,000 kw. One of the major tasks at the time being is the development of 215,000 kw turbines for the Bratskaya GES (Bratsk Hydroelectric Power Plant). Turbocompressors will be built of up to 150,000 m<sup>3</sup>/hour capacity and 8.9 atm pressure; blast furnace compressor pressure will be raised to 3.8-4.2 atm. Boilers of two or three different designs for different fuel have to be developed for 200,000 and 300,000 kw steam turbines; with 810 ton/hour steam capacity and 315 atm for the 300,000 kw turbines; and of 950 and 1,900 ton/hour and 140 atm and 570°C; 250 atm and 585°C. In the metallurgical industry, a blast furnace with 1,719 m<sup>3</sup> volume will be used in the main part; 1,003, 1,386 and 1,513 m<sup>3</sup> furnaces will also be built; the first 2,000 m<sup>3</sup> furnace is being built in 1960, and in 1961 equipment for 2,700 m<sup>3</sup> volume blast furnaces will be produced. The first 2,700 m<sup>3</sup> furnace has to be built in 1962. Steel output will be increased mainly by designing 500-600 tons and larger open-hearth furnaces. The oxygen process in converters is coming into use. The annual output of 65-70 million tons of rolled steel (at least 35% of it sheet) to be reached by 1965 will take new rolling mills with automatic control; the continuous rol-

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Heavy Machine Building Development in the Seven-Year Plan

ling process can eliminate the roughing mills (blooming and slabbing mills) if the new equipment combining the continuous teeming unit and the rolling mill will be a success. The rolling speed already reached is high: 11-12 m/sec in continuous sheet mills; 15-18 m/sec in continuous merchant mills and 25-30 m/sec in wire mills. But higher speeds are needed and the rolling mills must be built in a shorter time. Planetary mills and multi-roll mills for 0.1-m sheets of common and special steel, heavy and light nonferrous metals and very thin 1-2-micron bands of high-melting and rare metals are mentioned as becoming very important. This number of tube rolling mill types is low compared with foreign practice. A new cold tube mill type is developed rolling thin-walled tubes with high surface finish (wall thickness less than 1/100 of diameter). The finishing (eliminating defects, piling, marking, sorting, etc.) occupying 80 % of labor must be mechanized. In the ore-mining industry, more than 150 new machines have to be developed, including multibucket wheel excavators with overburden bridge of up to 3,000 m<sup>3</sup>/hour capacity; one-bucket excavators with 25, 30 and 50 m<sup>3</sup> bucket. In coal mines work has to be mechanized or automated; dislodging of coal by hydraulic means has to be raised 10 times. About 700 new coal mining machine types

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A161/A029

**Heavy Machine Building Development in the Seven-Year Plan**

have to be produced. One example is a stoping machine set with a cutter-loader for 0.85 to 1.8-m flat coal seams, with hydraulic propping system. In the oil and gas industry the output of drilling equipment has to be doubled and the drilling speed raised. The well diameters will be reduced. Turbo-drills and electric drills of new designs will be used. For off-shore drilling new equipment is needed for drilling at longer distance from the shore, as well as for 8 to 10 thousand meter depths. The oil refineries will be equipped for a 2 million tons annual output instead of 600,000 tons by 1952-1958. For foundries of machine building works the mechanization problem seems to be solved in two reconstruction projects developed by VPTI tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (VPTI of Heavy Machine Building) for the Uralmashzavod and the Elektrostal'skiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (Elektrostal' Heavy Machine Building Works). The Uralgi-  
protyazhmash institute participated in the projects. Casting of up to 800 kg will be produced in three semi-automatic production lines placed across the six bays of the foundry and each bay will be "specialized"; 2-3-ton castings will be produced in separate plots with modernized 17-ton molding machines and a 40-ton table; large castings weighing 30-40 tons will be made in special mecha-

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Heavy Machine Building Development in the Seven-Year Plan

nized casings ("caissons"), and very large castings of up to 150 tons in reinforced concrete casings, using catilever sand slingers of 40-50 m<sup>3</sup>/hour capacity. Cores will be made on 12 lines. The mixing will be mechanized, large castings will be knocked out automatically; hydraulic and shot-blast chambers will be used for cleaning castings, and a new electrolytic cleaning method will come into use. It is estimated that the Uralmashzavod will raise the output of steel castings to 90 tons per man from the present 58 tons annually, cut costs by 23 %. "Jacket molding" used at the Elektrostal' works and experiments with a mechanical molding casing at the NKMZ gave a proof that large castings can be produced 2 to 2.5 times faster comparing with 10-30 days with manual molding when molds are joined from standardized sections made from quick-drying mixtures in molding machines. The first mechanical line for the preparation of large mold boxes (up to 3x2.5x1 m), designed by VPTI, is working at the Electrostial' works since 1959. It is a merry-go-round installation with 6 carriages bearing "coordinate plates" with automatic fixing of patterns, preparing 32 molding box halves per hour. TsNIITMASH has developed a 2-position molding machine with pressing membranes for making shell molds from mixtures with water glass. The foreign molding method with the use of wet bentonite mixes will be used, as it eliminates

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Heavy Machine Building Development in the Seven-Year Plan

the drying and facing of molds. Centrifugal and die casting will be used for a wider range of castings than before, and it is planned to develop equipment and technology for centrifugal casting of steel and cast iron blanks weighing up to 50 tons. It is mentioned that electroslag welding will be used extensively for joining portions of heavy forgings, and presently the method is used in production of turbine shafts (previously one-piece 190-ton forgings had to be produced). Of the existing machine tools 30-40 % must be replaced by new equipment, and 20-30 % must be modernized; machining methods are to be improved. There are 4 figures.

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KHARAKER, G. M.

Safety measures in cutting metals. Mashinostroitel' no.10:19-23  
'60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Metal cutting--Safety measures)

KHARAKER, G.M.

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S/118/63/000/003/C03/003

AUTHOR: Kharaker, G. M., Engineer

TITLE: Seminars on determining the level of mechanization and automation of machine building production

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya i automatizatsiya proizvodstva, no. 3, 1963, 53-57

TEXT: From March through September 1962 the Upravleniye po avtomatizatsii i sredstvam proizvodstva dlya mashinostroyeniya (Administration for Automation and Means of Production for Machine Building) of the Gosudarstvennyy komitet po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (State Committee on Automation and Machine Building) and its technical institutes together with the national economic councils held 15 group seminars involving workers from the enterprises and organizations of 100 national economic councils on mechanization and automation of machine building production. Representatives from 2,500 machine building enterprises, 334 institutes, and other organizations participated. All large economic regions and their national economic councils were assigned to 7 technical institutes of the Goskomitet: VPTITYAZHMASH, NIITAVTOPROM, ONGSTANKINPROM, NIITRAKTOROSELKHOZMASH, VNIELEKTROMASH, VNITIPRIBOR, and VMII which will have general supervision of work on determining the level of mechanization and developing plans for overall mechanization of machine production.

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Seminars on determining ...

General recommendations of the seminars were:

1. Establish central commissions in each economic council to organize and check fulfillment of work on plans for overall mechanization of production processes in machine manufacture.
2. Establish plant and departmental commissions in all machine manufacturing and metal working enterprises for obtaining initial data and developing plans for mechanization of production processes in the enterprises.
3. Hold seminars in the plants for activists and members of plant commissions on the practical application of the "Procedures for Consolidated Determination of the Level of Mechanization and Automation of Production Processes in Machine Manufacture" and "Instructions for Developing Plans for Overall Mechanization of Production Processes in Machine Manufacturing Enterprises."
4. Designate in each national economic council a planning or technical organization to guide work on determining the level of mechanization and to develop plans for overall mechanization.
5. Determine the future level of mechanization when reconstruction projects are completed in plants in which departments or the whole plant are undergoing reconstruction.
6. Use plans submitted by the enterprises to develop summary plans for the national economic councils in respect to overall mechanization of production processes in

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Seminars on determining ...

accordance with instructions for developing plans on the national economic council level. A full page organizational chart was given for the 7 institutes charged with supervising the seminars. Speakers noted at seminars were: Vozdvizhenskiy (Yaroslavl' Sovnarkhoz), Aldiyarov (Kazakh SSR Sovnarkhoz), Ushin (Leningrad Sovnarkhoz), Bogomolov (Vologda Machine Building Plant), Tetyuyev (Onega Tractor Plant), Belyayev (Director of the Kramatorsk Institute VNITEMASH), Chief Technologist Nudelman (Administration of Machine Building Industry, Donets Sovnarkhoz), Bredov (Kherson Planning, Design, and Technical Institute), Klevtsov (Crimean Planning, Design, and Technical Institute), Rogov (Technical Administration of the Latvian SSR Sovnarkhoz), Svirkovskiy (Chief Technologist, Novosibirsk Sovnarkhoz).

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